





The members of the Thirty-Seventh Congress were elected in 1880, and, including the members from the Southern States, the Democrats had a large majority in both branches. In 1881, after the war had commenced, there were no divisions on party lines, all past partisan distinctions being extinguished in the patriotic impulse of the times. Men who had been elected as Republicans were among the most moderate Senators and Representatives, while the fiercest Radicals were those who had been elected as Democrats. In 1882, the continued aggressions of the dominant party upon the reserved rights of the States and the people, their manifest and flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, the outrages upon the liberty of the citizen perpetrated by the military with their sanction and approval, and their avowed purpose to so conduct the war as to carry out the wildest schemes of abolition and centralization, these things alarmed all good men of moderate principles and necessarily created a division among those who were equally zealous for the maintenance of the Union of the States. In order that while the integrity of the nation was preserved the rights of local self-government in the States might be secured to the people, and the safeguards of personal liberty should not be lost sight of, it became necessary to organize a party in opposition to those measures and the principles serving as their basis which were destructive of those ends; and as the great mass of the opponents of such measures and principles were found among men who had in former years been banded together under the partisan appellation of Democrats, it was natural that the party should assume that name. Sensible men care but little by what name they are designated, so that the principles of the organization are such as commend themselves to their judgment, and the men chosen as their representatives can be trusted fairly to carry them out; and the name of Democrat was the less objectionable to Union men of conservative views because the great leader of the party, JACKSON, had thirty years previously so perfectly expressed their principles, and the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1861, DOUGLASS, had arrayed himself and his party against the schemes of disunionists.

In 1862 the Democratic candidates placed themselves on a sound Union platform. In several of the States they adopted the platform of principles laid down by the Union Democrats of Kentucky *verbatim*, and in the other States they had substantially reiterated the views expressed in that platform. Democratic candidates engaged actively in recruiting for the army of the nation, and exceeded the Republicans in their declarations of devotion to the flag, to the national integrity and to the Constitution, and there had been nothing in their previous conduct to justify any suspicious concerning their sincerity and good faith. In September of 1862, Mr. LINCOLN issued his Proclamations of emancipation and of martial law throughout the United States. They were shocking to the moral sense of all good people who loved our system of government. Both parties pledging themselves to a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union, the Republicans could derive no advantage from their endeavor to place the Democrats in a position of hostility to measures for the suppression of the rebellion. The issue between the two parties was narrowed to an endorsement on one side and a repudiation on the other of a policy of emancipation, confiscation, centralization, and an overthrow of the right of free discussion of questions in which the people were interested, under the pretense of a military necessity which had no existence in fact. The result was that the Democrats were everywhere triumphant. The lesson taught by the elections was that while the people desired the preservation of the Union, they were not in favor of extreme measures which were at war with the Constitution. They demonstrated that they were not Radical, and that when the choice was between the two parties, both for the Union, but one for disregarding and the other for respecting the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, they preferred the latter.

Unfortunately some of the Democrats carried into office on the tide of the popular indignation against radical aggressions did not understand or properly appreciate the verdict rendered by the people. They were conscious of hypocrisy in the declarations and pledges made while candidates for office, and made the mistake of supposing the people had voted for them under the apprehension that those declarations and pledges were to be fulfilled. Some of them repudiated and forfeited their pledges so soon as they had received certificates of their election. A few of the most violent openly expressed sympathy with the rebellion. Others, like Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and LONG, of Ohio, were in favor of compromise, and if the South would not compromise, then in favor of a recognition of the Confederate States in preference to carrying on the war any longer. These were not the sentiments of the great mass of the Democracy, but only of a few of their prominent men and leaders. While proclaiming such views VALLANDIGHAM was, by an usurpation of arbitrary power, illegally and unjustly placed under arrest, and, by sentence of a military commission, banished to the South. From no sympathy with his views in relation to the war, but impelled by the wish to vindicate the rights of personal liberty, free speech and free discussion, all violated in his person, the Democrats of Ohio nominated him as their candidate for Governor. It was a fatal error. Despite their protestations to the contrary it was received by the people as an endorsement of VALLANDIGHAM's position. The disastrous effects extended to other States. The party was held responsible for the utterances of the WOODS, VALLANDIGHAM, LONG, MILLIGAN, and BRICK POMEROY. As a consequence the Democratic party was completely shattered in 1862. As one of the incidents tributary to this lamentable disaster we cannot omit to mention the attempt to organize in Kentucky, under the name of Democracy, a party whose main object was to resist every measure for

the defense of the Union, and so far as possible to further the interests of the rebellion. The lesson taught by the elections of 1862 was instructive. They unmistakably said to the world, that though the majority of the people were, as they had expressed themselves in 1862, opposed to the policy of hatred and revenge, yet they were unalterably fixed in their resolution to preserve the Union; and if forced to choose between radicalism and the men who favored rebellion, or who were opposed to the war for the Union, or about whose position on this question there was the slightest doubt, they would decide in favor of the former. That was the way in which all reflecting men read the votes of the people. The practical effect, however, was to consolidate the power of radicalism and to enable it to carry out its purposes. We firmly believe that had the Democratic leaders proved faithful to their pledges, or had the party resolutely kicked aside or trampled down the men who persistently placed it in a false and fatal position, their success in 1863 would have been even more thorough than it was in the previous year. The Democratic party would have been restored to power, and much of the evil with which the country is now afflicted would have been avoided. The continuation of radical ascendancy is attributable to the follies and blunders of VALLANDIGHAM and his school of politicians.

What was wanted in 1864 was a sensible recognition of the lessons taught by the elections of the two previous years. Candidates ought to have been nominated everywhere concerning whose pronounced Unionism there could have been no error or misapprehension, and especially ought this to have been the case with candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. A platform ought to have been adopted susceptible of misconstruction by the most ingenious, and unequivocally committing the party to resist by force the attempt to dissolve the Union by force. And the men whose blunders had cost us the defeat in 1863 ought to have stood or been kept in the back ground, not only in the National Convention at Chicago, but everywhere and in all places. These were the three conditions of success, and their observance would have been made success just as sure as defeat was when they were disregarded. But these men were not able to learn wisdom by adversity, or else they preferred the success of radicalism rather than that of the Democrats should succeed by overwhelming themselves. Sons of Liberty were organized by MILLIGAN, DOWLES, VALLANDIGHAM, and BULLITT, and joined by many with the mistaken idea that liberty could be preserved by means of such an association, and by others with the purpose of using it to further the interests of the rebellion. To the National Convention Maryland sent HARRIS, to decline upon the right of secession as "an old line Democratic doctrine." An organization in Kentucky calling itself Democratic, but based upon hostility to the Union, sent POWELL and others like him. Ohio sent VALLANDIGHAM, who was placed on the Committee on Resolutions. To avoid difficulty, both delegations from Kentucky were admitted. The men who ought to have remained at home crowded for the front seats in the Convention, and the Convention, feeling that their support was important, yielded to their demands in conceding the second place on the ticket to GEORGE H. PENDLETON, and incorporating into the platform a resolution which, to say the least, was ambiguous and liable to misconstruction. In accepting the nomination MCCELLAN gave to this resolution a construction that would have made it acceptable to the large class of moderate men whose aid was necessary to success, but in the midst of the canvass, VALLANDIGHAM published a letter stating that MCCELLAN had not correctly understood the resolution, and that it meant the very thing that the Radicals said it meant. From that moment the defeat, which was imminent from the time that VALLANDIGHAM, POWELL, HARRIS, and others of that ilk determined to go to the Convention, and succeeded in hitching PENDLETON as a dead weight to MCCELLAN, became certain. We advocated the ticket with a conviction that it had not a ghost of a chance for success, and that the blunders of some of the leaders had ensured a Radical triumph. During the campaign the Radical stock in trade consisted in ringing the changes on the Sons of Liberty, the presence of obnoxious persons in the Convention, the nomination of PENDLETON by the "peace at any price" wing of the Democracy, and the "armistice" resolution of which VALLANDIGHAM avowed the authorship; and many men who admitted MCCELLAN's patriotism and capacity, and who were opposed to Radical measures voted against him from an apprehension that despite himself his administration would be influenced and controlled by men who had been offensively conspicuous in the nominating Convention.

The same causes brought defeat to the Democracy in 1865 after the war had closed. Prudence, a sound regard for their own interests, and common sense dictated that in reorganizing their State Governments and in choosing Senators and Representatives in Congress, the people of the Southern States should carefully select men who had held aloof from the rebellion, and such men could have been found in the South, identified with the people not only in interest, but in sentiment, in all things save their opposition to secession—true men in whose honor the South might have safely confided. It is more than probable that these men would not have been admitted by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, but their rejection could not have been justified or excused in the minds of the Northern people. To their own undoing, the people of the South listened to other counsels, all arguments as to the impolicy of sending to Congress men who had been conspicuous in the rebellion, were of no avail, but were derided as appeals to cowardice and as attempts by selfish motives. The TOMBS, COMBS, WISE, HAMPTONS and other demagogues, who appealed to the passions, prevailed over more sober counsels. In Kentucky especially, an organization was formed professing opposition to radical measures, but which excluded from office the most moderate and conservative of Union men, and too frequently paraded devotion to the "lost cause" as a merit to be rewarded. Nothing was needed to ensure another victory to the Republicans save an endorsement of this Kentucky organization by the Northern Democrats, and while the

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that the Attorney has his percentage in his pocket with little or no trouble in getting it there. The blackleg is treated throughout as if he were the victim of harsh statutes, instead of being, as he is, a culture that preys upon society. Varying cases, and perhaps the offense may be that of selling liquor without license, or carrying concealed weapons, or shooting or stabbing, or any other misdemeanor which is punishable by a fine. The result is precisely the same in all cases.

While he was on the bench, Hon. J. W. ANDREWS was very frequently annoyed by conduct of this kind on the part of Geo. M. THOMAS, late Prosecuting Attorney in this District. In one instance a hardened offender was arraigned by every grand jury that met in his county for the same offense. In every case the fellow pleaded guilty, a small fine was imposed, Mr. THOMAS was paid his fee, the Governor remitted the balance, and the man went back to the same illegal courses. At length Judge ANDREWS insisted that a jury should assess the fine, and took measures to prevent the Governor from exercising his pardoning power, and at the next Court there was no complaint against that party. It is said that Mr. THOMAS carried this sort of business a little further than was done by any of his predecessors in this District. We have not yet heard a complaint of Geo. T. HALL, and we hope that there will be no necessity for any. But he should be more careful in his selection of his assistant when prevented from giving his personal attention to the duties of Prosecutor for the Commonwealth. At the last term of the Court in Mason county he procured Judge WHITTAKER to attend to some Commonwealth cases during his absence. It is rumored that the Judge played the game above described very nicely in the grand jury. The man returned to Maysville almost immediately after the adjournment of the Court, and we learn at once reopened the "bank."

Is it not time this thing was being stopped? If the laws are unjust or too severe, let them be repealed or modified. If the percentage of the Prosecuting Attorney is a sufficient fine to impose in such cases, then let the maximum of the fine prescribed by law be reduced to that amount. But let us have no more of this trifling with the law, this collusion of Prosecuting Attorneys with public offenders, this practical connivance at the continuance of practices condemned by the law and by a virtuous public sentiment. Grand juries are empaneled for the protection of the community by the infliction of punishments; but in the way in which these matters are managed, both Grand and Petit juries are mere agencies for the Prosecuting Attorneys. Let the General Assembly look into this matter. A good idea would be to make it an indictable offense for a Prosecuting Attorney to receive any portion of a fine which he had asked, or directly or indirectly procured, to be remitted by the Governor.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries object to the trial of the Lewis county murderers, BLYE and KINARD, by the United States District Court. They contend that the State Courts of Kentucky alone have jurisdiction of such cases, and that it is an usurpation of power for any department of the Federal Government to claim or exercise any jurisdiction over them. We agree with our contemporaries in this matter, but we do so only because we do not believe the Thirteenth Amendment is valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. It is invalid, in the first place because there was menace and coercion used to compel its ratification by the States, which at the time were denied their constitutional right of representation in Congress, and were held under duress by the army; and, in the second place, because there is no rightful power in two-thirds of each branch of Congress and three-fourths of the States to adopt an amendment to the Constitution which is violative of the character, spirit and nature of that instrument, and destructive of the purpose for which it was made, and then force it upon the remaining States against their protest. But if the contrary be admitted—that the amendment abolishing slavery is valid as a part of the Constitution—then there can be no question of law, or in fact that the action of the District Court of the United States in taking cognizance of this and similar cases, is legal and authorized by the Constitution. The second clause of that amendment does take from the States, and give to the Congress of the United States the control of the municipal and police affairs of the respective States so far as the negro population is concerned. It not only gives to Congress the veto power over unfriendly legislation on the part of the States, but it cedes the power of positive active legislation within the States and against the States to the extent that Congress may deem appropriate to protect the negroes in the rights which Congress may decide essential to the liberty bestowed by the first clause of the amendment—except in so far as any particular made of exercising that power may be expressly prohibited by the Constitution itself. Once concede the constitutionality of the amendment, and we entertain no doubt of the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill so far as it provides for the transfer of the cases involving the rights of negroes from the State Courts to the United States Courts. Moreover, it is not an abuse, but an appropriate exercise of the power granted in the second clause of the amendment, that Congress should provide for securing the right of testimony to the negroes, because, indisputably, no liberty is secure when this right so essential to its preservation is denied. In this respect the legislative superstructure of Congress is incontestable in all its parts because the fundamental basis, the amendment, was faulty, never having been adopted. But concede the amendment to have been legally ratified, and to be such an amendment as two thirds of each branch of Congress and three-fourths of the States may legally adopt as a part of the Constitution binding upon all the States, and the power to adopt such legislation cannot be controverted.

When the ratification of the amendment abolishing slavery was pending in Kentucky, the institution had already been destroyed for all useful benevolent purposes, and existed only as a nuisance and as a pretext for the infliction of outrages upon our people by the satellites of Northern fanaticism. For this reason we advocated the legal recognition by the State

of the fact of the practical abolition of slavery that had taken place notwithstanding and in spite of all that conservative men could do to protect the property rights of our citizens. But at the same time we opposed the ratification of the amendment as a subversion of the Federal Constitution, and as a surrender by the States of their reserved right to control their own police and municipal affairs so far as related to the negroes, and as a cession to Congress of a power different in nature from those intended by the fathers to be conferred upon the Federal Government. In other words we opposed that amendment not in order that slavery might be maintained, but in order that the power might not be given to Congress to do exactly what Congress has done in the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, Civil Rights Bill, and other similar measures.

The State has recognized the abolition of slavery by the repeal of her slave code. It would be wise to complete the work by giving the negro the right of testimony in the State Courts. The Civil Rights Bill would then be inoperative in Kentucky, and our citizens no longer be dragged to Louisville on idle complaints of negroes.

THADDEUS STEVENS' executors find, it is said, that his entire property, after paying his debts, will net from \$65,000 to \$75,000. This is quite a modest little sum, considering the length and elaboration of his "last will and testament." Every body will remember the hypothetical bequests, "in case the reminder should amount to" such and such figures—will all these executors will have, apparently, very easy work. There were, we should estimate, about ten thousand editorial articles written and read in the United States on "Mr. STEVENS' Will," and a good many in England—one notably elaborate one in the London News. The game, it seems, was hardly worth the candle.

The Electoral Colleges in the several States will assemble at their respective Capitols on Wednesday, December 31. GRANT will not be the President elect until the majority of the Electors vote for him. It is entirely in their power to elect a different person, and there would be no legal redress for their action. It would have to be submitted to. Any attempt to resist the inauguration of the President elected by them would be revolution even though he might not be the person for whom the people had expressed a preference.

General GRANT refuses to meet Secretaries RANDALL, McCULLOUGH, and WELLES at a proposed dinner party of Attorney EVARTS. We believe these are the gentlemen on whose evidence General GRANT was convicted of treachery to the President and of mendacity in denying the President's version of their conversation. Few men in his situation would care to meet them.

With official returns from all the counties but two, the total vote of New York totals 517,278, of which 418,556 are for GRANT, and 428,722 are for SEYMOUR. SEYMOUR'S majority is 9,116; Hoffman's majority of 27,422. The official vote of New York City is returned as follows: SEYMOUR, 108,316; GRANT, 47,702.

**MARRIED.**  
COLLINS & JONES—On Wednesday, November 10th, in the First Presbyterian Church, Covington, Ky., by Rev. John M. Worral, Mr. Val. P. Collins, formerly of this city, to Miss Mattie Collins, of Covington, Ky.

**WALLINGFORD—PUGH**—At the residence of the bride's father, November 10th, by Rev. W. Hall, Mr. W. Wallingford and Miss Mollie R. Pugh, all of Lewis county, Ky.

**POWER—JONES**—At the residence of the bride's father, November 12th, 1892, by Rev. A. W. Power, of Illinois, to Miss Lizzie S. Jones, of Kentucky.

**KERRANS—VANDER**—At the residence of the bride's father, November 12th, 1892, by Elder H. H. Vander, to Miss Mollie R. Pugh, all of Lewis county, Ky.

**HARVEY—BRADLEY**—On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder J. H. Bradley, James P. Harvey to Miss Hester A. Bradley, all of Mason county.

**BECKETT—BROCK**—On the 27th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. D. Demore, Livingston Beckett to Miss Rebecca Ann Brock, all of Lewis county, Ky.

**COX—MAY**—On the 1st inst., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. H. Cox, to Miss Amanda E. May, all of Lewis county, Ky.

**EMMONS—THUR**—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder C. K. Egan, Mr. Thur to Miss Kate Egan, all of Mason county, Ky.

**HOWELL—GAY**—At the residence of Robert Gay, on the 10th inst., by Rev. D. D. Cooper, Mr. Howell to Miss Kate Gay, all of Mason county, Ky.

**SLINGER—HUNT**—Pleasant Valley Hills, Nicholas county, November 12, 1892, by Rev. Henry M. Hunt, Dr. J. S. Hunt, of Nicholas county, to Miss Lucinda C. Hunt, of Nicholas county.

**SOYARD—HUTTON**—In Boone county, on the 12th November, 1892, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. B. B. Babb, Richard Soyard and Emily Nevaue Hutton.

**DIED.**  
POUGHS—Near Maysville, on the evening of the 11th inst., a female, the daughter of F. P. Pough and Frank Pough, aged three years and two months.

**ATLANTA**—In Maysville, on Friday morning, Nov. 19, 1892, William H. Hays, son of J. H. and M. A. Hays, aged nine months.

**OBITUARY.**  
WHEELER—Wid. near Sardinia, in Mason county, Ky., on the 18th, Mrs. Nannie Wheeler, widow of Dr. J. C. Wheeler, died at 10 o'clock P. M. and was buried in the 3rd year of her age.

Master Wheeler was resigned and ready when this world's short time longer was what an affectionate mother would have for her interesting child, three sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom was only about four years old; yet another's care and deep solicitude for ties on earth were overbalanced by an anxiety for a reunion with friends in Heaven, believing that God would provide for the orphan, while He would release her from the suffering incident to this life. Thus she departed from our surviving friends more than her father had given. With this she was content and thus committed her children to his keeping, protection, and care. It was my privilege to visit her frequently during her long, protracted illness, and I can safely say that I have seldom seen any one more happy in anticipation of a glorious immortality.

My last conversation with Sister Wheeler was the day preceding her exit, and in allusion to a severe attack of coughing, she said, "I was almost gone last night, and oh! I was so happy." She then said, "I will soon be where there are no coughs nor consumption; and when I am gone I want you to preach my funeral, and you can easily tell my mother that all is well with me." I replied, then we will not sorrow as those who have no hope. "Oh, no," she said, "rather rejoice, for I will be at rest."

About the same hour of the next day Sister Wheeler fell asleep in Jesus and all her surrounding friends felt that a Christian had gone home to Heaven. Sister Wheeler was a devoted friend and member of the M. E. Church, South. Her husband was an active steward for a few years before his death, but they are now gone to reap a rich reward. While their bodies repose side by side in the Stanton Cemetery.

May the Lord whom they trusted direct the steps of orphan children, and guide them at last to that Heaven of repose to join again the father and mother in the Paradise of God. P. H. H. Sardinia, Ky., Nov. 18, 1892.

(St. Louis and Louisville Christian Advertisers please copy.)

YOU MAY BE TOO LATE—To be well in time, Dyspepsia like indigestion and Dyspepsia are not to be trifled with. There is such a thing as being too late in these matters. Indigestion, or Schirous Cancer, or some other dangerous disease may ensue, when all restorative, no matter how potent, would be ineffectual. Do not delay then. When the symptoms of Dyspepsia are first experienced, resort at once to the great restorative medicine, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and you will be safe.

But few disorders involve greater suffering, and, if not in itself immediately dangerous, it is the source of many deadly maladies. Even if it did not lead to greater evil, the mental and physical misery it produces is alone a sufficient reason why no patient should be spared to prevent or cure it. In no country on the face of the globe is it so completely domesticated as in our own, where it is found in nearly every household. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are universally conceded to be the sovereign remedy for this annoying disease, as they set directly upon the digestive organs, correct and tone the stomach, and give renewed vitality to the system. Acting delicately upon the nerves and outlining the brain, renders them efficient as a mental medicine, as well as a gastric tonic. When taken as a preventive, they will be found particularly well suited to the diseases arising from the unhealthy reason of autumn, and their use will prevent at the evening, unpleasant sensations often complained of when the chills are settling slowly upon the patient.

"Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer!" If the summer months be to arrest disease, it is as affected with any of the dangerous diseases enumerated in the advertisement of Dr. J. W. Poland, Junior, Do not purchase a trial bottle and mail fee effect. It never fails. Sold by J. J. Wood & Co.

A remarkable remedy for kidney complaints is found in White Pine Compound. All who have used it (and there are hundreds) pronounce it invaluable. Sold by J. J. Wood & Co.

**Maysville Markets.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Station streets.

COPPER—Common to choice 25% to 27%  
SHEEP—No. 1, 15¢; No. 2, 14¢; No. 3, 13¢; No. 4, 12¢; No. 5, 11¢; No. 6, 10¢; No. 7, 9¢; No. 8, 8¢; No. 9, 7¢; No. 10, 6¢; No. 11, 5¢; No. 12, 4¢; No. 13, 3¢; No. 14, 2¢; No. 15, 1¢; No. 16, 1¢; No. 17, 1¢; No. 18, 1¢; No. 19, 1¢; No. 20, 1¢; No. 21, 1¢; No. 22, 1¢; No. 23, 1¢; No. 24, 1¢; No. 25, 1¢; No. 26, 1¢; No. 27, 1¢; No. 28, 1¢; No. 29, 1¢; No. 30, 1¢; No. 31, 1¢; No. 32, 1¢; No. 33, 1¢; No. 34, 1¢; No. 35, 1¢; No. 36, 1¢; No. 37, 1¢; No. 38, 1¢; No. 39, 1¢; No. 40, 1¢; No. 41, 1¢; No. 42, 1¢; No. 43, 1¢; No. 44, 1¢; No. 45, 1¢; No. 46, 1¢; No. 47, 1¢; No. 48, 1¢; No. 49, 1¢; No. 50, 1¢; No. 51, 1¢; No. 52, 1¢; No. 53, 1¢; No. 54, 1¢; No. 55, 1¢; No. 56, 1¢; No. 57, 1¢; No. 58, 1¢; No. 59, 1¢; No. 60, 1¢; No. 61, 1¢; No. 62, 1¢; No. 63, 1¢; No. 64, 1¢; No. 65, 1¢; No. 66, 1¢; No. 67, 1¢; No. 68, 1¢; No. 69, 1¢; No. 70, 1¢; No. 71, 1¢; No. 72, 1¢; No. 73, 1¢; No. 74, 1¢; No. 75, 1¢; No. 76, 1¢; No. 77, 1¢; No. 78, 1¢; No. 79, 1¢; No. 80, 1¢; No. 81, 1¢; No. 82, 1¢; No. 83, 1¢; No. 84, 1¢; No. 85, 1¢; No. 86, 1¢; No. 87, 1¢; No. 88, 1¢; No. 89, 1¢; No. 90, 1¢; No. 91, 1¢; No. 92, 1¢; No. 93, 1¢; No. 94, 1¢; No. 95, 1¢; No. 96, 1¢; No. 97, 1¢; No. 98, 1¢; No. 99, 1¢; No. 100, 1¢; No. 101, 1¢; No. 102, 1¢; No. 103, 1¢; No. 104, 1¢; No. 105, 1¢; No. 106, 1¢; No. 107, 1¢; No. 108, 1¢; No. 109, 1¢; No. 110, 1¢; No. 111, 1¢; No. 112, 1¢; No. 113, 1¢; No. 114, 1¢; No. 115, 1¢; No. 116, 1¢; No. 117, 1¢; No. 118, 1¢; No. 119, 1¢; No. 120, 1¢; No. 121, 1¢; No. 122, 1¢; No. 123, 1¢; No. 124, 1¢; No. 125, 1¢; No. 126, 1¢; No. 127, 1¢; No. 128, 1¢; No. 129, 1¢; No. 130, 1¢; No. 131, 1¢; No. 132, 1¢; No. 133, 1¢; No. 134, 1¢; No. 135, 1¢; No. 136, 1¢; No. 137, 1¢; No. 138, 1¢; No. 139, 1¢; No. 140, 1¢; No. 141, 1¢; No. 142, 1¢; No. 143, 1¢; No. 144, 1¢; No. 145, 1¢; No. 146, 1¢; No. 147, 1¢; No. 148, 1¢; No. 149, 1¢; No. 150, 1¢; No. 151, 1¢; No. 152, 1¢; No. 153, 1¢; No. 154, 1¢; No. 155, 1¢; No. 156, 1¢; No. 157, 1¢; No. 158, 1¢; No. 159, 1¢; No. 160, 1¢; No. 161, 1¢; No. 162, 1¢; No. 163, 1¢; No. 164, 1¢; No. 165, 1¢; No. 166, 1¢; No. 167, 1¢; No. 168, 1¢; No. 169, 1¢; No. 170, 1¢; No. 171, 1¢; No. 172, 1¢; No. 173, 1¢; No. 174, 1¢; No. 175, 1¢; No. 176, 1¢; No. 177, 1¢; No. 178, 1¢; No. 179, 1¢; No. 180, 1¢; No. 181, 1¢; No. 182, 1¢; No. 183, 1¢; No. 184, 1¢; No. 185, 1¢; No. 186, 1¢; No. 187, 1¢; No. 188, 1¢; No. 189, 1¢; No. 190, 1¢; No. 191, 1¢; No. 192, 1¢; No. 193, 1¢; No. 194, 1¢; No. 195, 1¢; No. 196, 1¢; No. 197, 1¢; No. 198, 1¢; No. 199, 1¢; No. 200, 1¢; No. 201, 1¢; No. 202, 1¢; No. 203, 1¢; No. 204, 1¢; No. 205, 1¢; No. 206, 1¢; No. 207, 1¢; No. 208, 1¢; No. 209, 1¢; No. 210, 1¢; No. 211, 1¢; No. 212, 1¢; No. 213, 1¢; No. 214, 1¢; No. 215, 1¢; No. 216, 1¢; No. 217, 1¢; No. 218, 1¢; No. 219, 1¢; No. 220, 1¢; No. 221, 1¢; No. 222, 1¢; No. 223, 1¢; No. 224, 1¢; No. 225, 1¢; No. 226, 1¢; No. 227, 1¢; No. 228, 1¢; No. 229, 1¢; No. 230, 1¢; No. 231, 1¢; No. 232, 1¢; No. 233, 1¢; No. 234, 1¢; No. 235, 1¢; No. 236, 1¢; No. 237, 1¢; No. 238, 1¢; No. 239, 1¢; No. 240, 1¢; No. 241, 1¢; No. 242, 1¢; No. 243, 1¢; No. 244, 1¢; No. 245, 1¢; No. 246, 1¢; No. 247, 1¢; No. 248, 1¢; No. 249, 1¢; No. 250, 1¢; No. 251, 1¢; No. 252, 1¢; No. 253, 1¢; No. 254, 1¢; No. 255, 1¢; No. 256, 1¢; No. 257, 1¢; No. 258, 1¢; No. 259, 1¢; No. 260, 1¢; No. 261, 1¢; No. 262, 1¢; No. 263, 1¢; No. 264, 1¢; No. 265, 1¢; No. 266, 1¢; No. 267, 1¢; No. 268, 1¢; No. 269, 1¢; No. 270, 1¢; No. 271, 1¢; No. 272, 1¢; No. 27







LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**A Correction.**—An error we published a card for Rev. Mr. Spillman. We gathered our information from a member of Mr. Spillman's Church. We unite with him in the wish that there may never be any litigation between the two divisions of the Presbyterian Church in this city. The title under which the Presbyterian Church in Maysville is held is entirely different from that of the Walnut Street Church in Louisville, and is not offered by the decision in that case.

[For the Maysville Eagle.]  
Mr. Editor:—I observe in the EAGLE a statement that "the Kentucky Synod division of the Presbyterian Church in this city have abandoned the idea of building a chapel in the lower part of the city." It is further stated that the recent decision of the Walnut Street Church case in the District Court influenced them in this determination.

I know not upon whose authority this statement was made, but it took me by surprise, both as to the fact stated and the reason assigned.

In the first place, the idea of building has not been abandoned. The season was so far advanced before we could get ready to commence the work, that the house could not be finished for use this winter, and therefore by common consent it was deemed best to postpone it until spring.

In the second place, we wholly disavow any such uncharitable suspicion of our Assembly brethren, as is implied in the statement referred to. It implies that we expect them, if they find they can do so, to take advantage of the principles asserted by the District Court in the Walnut Street case, to claim the whole of the church property here and turn us out of doors; whereas we expect no such thing. We have given our Assembly brethren credit for sharing with us in a strong desire and firm determination to settle our property matters amicably and without litigation. When the Court of Appeals decided the Walnut Street case in favor of the Synod Church, we felt no disposition to take advantage of the success, to enlarge our claim, but made to our Assembly brethren a definite offer to divide equally. We have no information of any disposition on their part to claim any thing more on account of the recent District Court decision, and we are not willing that a statement implying such a suspicion on our part should go before the community without correction.

For the sake of the propriety and usefulness of both churches, and the honor of religion, I trust we shall have no legal controversy about our property. And we hope our Assembly brethren may soon see their way clear to reply definitely to our proposition for compromise, made several months ago.

J. E. SPILLMAN.

**Another Change.**—Scarcely had we recovered from our surprise at the consolidation of the Louisville Courier and Journal, ere the announcement was made of another change in the press of that city. Messrs. Harney & Hughes have disposed of the Louisville Democrat, which will hereafter be conducted under the auspices of Messrs. Hatcher & Perrin. We greatly regret to lose from the editorial fraternity our friend William Wallace Harney, who for many years has been one of the ablest of the editorial staff of the Democrat, and since the death of his lamented father its principal editor. United in him were many of the highest and best qualities of the public journalist, and his vigorous blows against error never failed to make their mark and compel his antagonists to wince under their logic. Since the Harneys have left it the Democrat can never be so the same old familiar friend, but we wish its new proprietors the most perfect success in their enterprise.

**How often do you hear the complaint from mother and father that their son or daughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that they are growing thin and feeble, and that they have no life or energy left. That they are low-spirited, and perfectly incapacitated to participate in any pleasures, or perform any mental or physical duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I do for them? or, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try Plantain Bitters moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.**

**MAGNOLIA WATER.**—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.

**The Fall.**—The weather this fall has been very favorable for sowing winter wheat, but we regret to say that advantage has not been taken of it for this purpose. The farmers of this section have become so disheartened with the repeated failures of this crop that they have turned their attention to other cereals. A great deal of ground has been sown in rye, but very little in wheat. The probability is that those who have sowed wheat this fall will reap abundant harvests next summer. We are not satisfied that the reported failures have demonstrated that this is not an excellent wheat growing region.

**Fire.**—About 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning the flames were issuing from a frame house on the hillside of Third street and the Lexington pike. The fire companies hurried out, but an unfortunate fireman was killed by a falling beam. The fire was almost entirely consumed, but by great exertion the surrounding property was saved. The house belonged to Messrs. January & Wood, and was occupied by some of the employees in their cotton factory. The engines burst eleven sections of hose in forcing water up the hill.

**Murder at Prestonsburg.**—We learn from Deputy U. S. Marshal, A. J. Harrington, that two murders were recently perpetrated at Prestonsburg. A constable, named Moore, had a debt to collect against a man named Huff. The latter used rough language to Moore, who drew a pistol and killed him instantly. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail. A few nights after the murder the son of Huff called Moore to the jail and shot him, inflicting a mortal wound.

**Distillery Sold.**—Messrs. Stockwell & Co., of Flemingsburg, sold their distillery on Friday to Chas. Nelson, the popular host of the Merchants Hotel, in Cincinnati. The price to be paid is ten thousand gallons of whisky at \$1 per gallon. Mr. Nelson has secured the services of a competent distiller and will commence work immediately. His still is of the Dayton patent.

**Personal.**—We had the pleasure of a call from Charles Nelson, mine host of the Merchants Hotel, on yesterday. His numerous friends in central and eastern Kentucky will be glad to learn that he is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, and in his present home the advantage of living at the best hotel in Cincinnati.

**Snow.**—On Thursday night the snow commenced falling, continuing with inter alia all day Friday. It melted almost as fast as it touched the ground, but this morning, Saturday, the house tops and hills are covered to the depth of an inch. This is an end to the delightful fall weather.

**Hogs.**—Large droves of hogs for Louisville & Co. arrive in this city daily. On Friday they received a lot of 350 averaging 200 pounds, for which they paid 7 1/2 cents per pound. This is higher than 7 1/2 in Cincinnati.

**Toor Lotion** has cured me of tetter (or salt rheum) on my hands of thirty years standing," writes Joseph Kistler, of Danville, Ind., who has been using Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetics Lotion.

Clever Men's Wives.

As a general rule, clever men marry badly. In one sense this is equivalent to saying that all men marry badly; for there is no man who does not believe himself to be clever. We speak just now, however, of men who are acknowledged by the public, or even by their friends and acquaintances, to be men of exceptional faculty, of great attainments, or of distinguished social position. The rarest thing in life is to find a married couple possessing the same marked characteristics, unless, indeed, they are bound together by a common link of dullness. We seldom find a husband and wife who are both of them equally celebrated for their winning address, or their conversational ability, or their acquaintance with Auguste Comte, or their facility in versifying, or private theatricals. Still more seldom do we find a man who is possessed of brilliant intellectual faculties married to a woman who comes near his level. We do not speak of literary men exclusively, although their marital misfortunes too often make up the bulk of their biographies. The general experience of any man who mixes freely with various grades of people, and keeps his eyes open while, is that a clever man is almost sure to have a dull wife. Further, if the man has exceptionally fastidious tastes, the woman is frequently marked out by the vulgarity of her dress, or manners, or conversation.

Clever men marry badly, because they think they can find a stupid woman into society by their own intellectual vigor. They consider they have enough brains for two. Of course, no man actually goes into marriage for the purpose of trying such an experiment, but the consciousness of having such a power is a predisposing cause toward the result. Nor does it necessarily argue vanity on the part of a clever man that he should be aware of his own intellectual value. The chances are, that in judicial faculty he is no greater fool than his neighbors; and if they can recognize the exceptional power of his mind, it is likely that he himself will remain ignorant of it. Nothing can be more absurd than the popular notion that when a man of brilliant qualities are the talk of his social circle, or of his country, he himself could exhibit an idiotic ignorance of them and gain credit for his modesty. Doubtless there are many men who are profoundly conscious of the possession of all sorts of brilliant qualities and faculties which are quite invisible to their friends and neighbors; but at present we are not talking of nonconformists.

The clever man does not marry a stupid woman out of an illogical preference for stupidity. But in looking out for a wife he arrogates to himself a certain liberty of choice which men of smaller parts would scarcely dare assume. A man who stands five feet six, has red hair, an upturned nose, an irascible temper, and no vices to speak of, is generally blessed by Providence with some dim desire of marrying a wife who will lend to his household the charms of grace and amiability which he could never give it. He wishes to stand well with his friends; he wishes to be thought a desirable addition to their dinner-table; and doubtless he is anxious that he should be able to ask them to his own home without regretting their coming as too great a favor. "If I could only get a wife who would do all this for me!" he sighs. Naturally he takes every precaution, in choosing his mate, that she shall possess these compensating qualities. It would be absurd to say that this man sacrificed his freedom of choice to the altar of society. Society does not care a rush whom he, or anybody else, marries. But the attitude of society toward the lady after he is married, is very important to him; and it is for his own comfort, that he marries a woman whose society is likely to admire and love. Again and again we visit homes which would be unbearable but for the mistress of them; and quite as often we meet with men who cry every body would shun if they had not dextrous wives to smooth down their offensive angles and give a charm to their not very desirable company. The men who thus marry generally forget their dependence on their wives. They set account to the good graces of society, and look upon them as a tribute to their individual worth. Some time ago there appeared in Punch a witty picture—we think it was Du Maurier's—of a grizzly-looking man who had escorted his wife, a very handsome woman, down to the seaside. He confides to his friend, if we remember rightly, the embarrassing circumstances that the people of the watering-place call him and his wife "Beauty and the Beast," and add is that he can't understand it. "For poor Jimmie is not so very bad looking, you know." The picture and its legend—which it is quite possible we have mangled in translation—give a happy notion of the maddest assumptions of a good many husbands.

Now, a man of intellectual ability is apt to put society altogether out of the question. He will marry whatsoever woman seems good unto him, and let society strike what attitude it pleases afterward. So far as the relations between society and himself are concerned, society, not he, has hitherto been the weaker. He is not unwilling to remain within his present social circle; but, if circumstances should induce him to leave it, he will go with equanimity, confident that he carries with him the power of being company to himself wherever he may wander. This is generally the first challenge that he throws down. If it is accepted, he then says, "Good! I prefer my wife to my acquaintances. Let them depart in peace; I shall not suffer."

But it is very rarely, indeed, that society takes the trouble to say anything about a man's choice of a prospective wife; and the chances are that our intellectual hero, while fully determined to please himself, has an inward conviction that he and his wife will make it all right with society. If she cannot meet his friends on equal terms—if she cannot talk about modern literature, or speak Italian to this or that celebrated refugee, or give a pronounced opinion upon the equality of the sexes, or venture to say a word about the pictures in the dining-room, cannot be come to her rescue and rout her foes? Besides, he does not carry her that she should do ineffectually what he can do well. In artistic and literary conversation he can do enough for both; and society will, therefore, have no right to say that Mr. and Mrs. A., or F., or Z., are undesirable acquaintances.

Before turning to look at the manner in which society comports itself toward clever men's wives, one other reason may be advanced why clever men, as a rule, marry stupid women. Two of a trade never agree, says the proverb. The young printer, who dreams of securing to himself for a mate a beautiful creature filled with the same idealism as himself, with a divine passion for color, and a keen enjoyment of natural group-form, would soon be driven out of his senses if he were to be constantly beside a woman, who would criticize his unfinished work, dabble among his color-tubes, and talk, ad nauseam, of pictures, and of nothing but pictures.

There is no man living, proof against the weakness of delighting to overawe his wife with the mystic mysteries of his profession. Whether he be a lawyer, or an artist, or an author, he loves to crush her with results, of the methods of which she knows nothing. Every husband is more or less a mystery-man to his wife. He delights to astonish her by his prowess; but how is that possible if she knows the process by which he has arrived at his professional skill? It is true that in some professions—notably the musical and theatrical professions—intermarriages are common; but there the object of marriage may be said to be as much professional as domestic. When the leading tenor marries the chief contralto of an operatic company, the chances are that the match has not been suggested so much by the possible spiritual communion of two souls hungering after melody, as by the possible advantages to be reaped in the matter of engagements. Men do not like women to know too much of their business or profession—that is to say, they do not desire that their wives should become acquainted with the technical details of their work. So a man who is a brilliant talker does not marry a woman whose tongue goes perpetually; the domestic result would be hideous. Nor does a writer marry a woman who paints. And the exceptionally brilliant and pronounced man, called upon to choose between a brilliant intellectual woman, who will contend the pole of conversational superiority with him in calmness, and a quiet, modest, unassuming, not to say dull, woman, will almost invariably choose the latter. And out of wilfulness, sometimes, he woos and marries a vulgar woman, who has scarcely the prudence to be quiet.

Our Indian Troubles—General Sherman's Report Thereon.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—General Sherman's report of affairs in the Military Division of the Missouri has just been received at the War Department, together with those of Generals Sheridan, Augur and Terry.

General Sherman says that these reports show that while the country generally has been at peace, the people on the plains and the troops of his command have been constantly at war. He says he has studied to find some lasting remedy for this war, but without success. Our people will settle on the frontier, and travel without precaution, and run after wild reports of gold discoveries, and thus come in contact with hostile savages.

Surveys of public lands continue to be extended, and patents granted occupants to build railroads, and establish mail routes, as though all was peaceful. Over all these matters the military authorities have no control, yet they are called upon for protection, and subjected to all the Hicks and cuffs, without the privilege of advising or being consulted. So long as these things continue, the military forces on the frontier cannot be reduced.

He had been directed by the President to subordinate the acts of all the troops to whatever plan of action the late Peace Commissioners might adopt. The Commission unanimously agreed that the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains should, as soon as possible, be collected on reservations as far as possible from the white settlements and lines of travel, and be maintained by the United States until they can provide for themselves. Other provisions were made, all of which were wise and judicious. Councils had been held by the Peace Commissioners with all, or nearly all of the tribes. Formal written treaties were made, and nearly all confirmed by the Senate; but for some reason Congress did not take action on the chief proposition of the Commission, which related to setting apart reservations, and providing a government for the Indians. People had said this was the cause of the failure in securing a lasting peace, but it is always difficult to learn the cause of war on the part of Indians, as they never give notice before hand of hostile intentions.

The General gives, as nearly as he can learn, the reason for the war. In General Sheridan's Department the Indians charge the Government with not keeping faith; that their game had been driven away by building the Powder River Road and the Union Pacific Railroad. The Commissioners consented, and recommended that the construction of the former be discontinued. It was, however, August, before the posts could be withdrawn, and the Indians followed up the parties having the stores in charge, and made raids upon them. They thought the action of the Government was inspired by fear, and they so informed other tribes, urging them to become hostile and they would drive the troops out of other posts, and force the abandonment of the Smoky Hill line, which runs through the best buffalo hunting grounds in America.

The General then proceeds to recite, in detail, the hostilities of the Indians, which have already been published, to show that the Government agents gave them only the kindest treatment, with one exception (that of the agent at Leavenworth).

October the Secretary of War authorized the acceptance of one mounted regiment of Kansas volunteers for six months General Sheridan expected to get these in the field in November, and also expects during the coming winter, to so punish these hostile Indians that they will not again restore war. General Sherman believes he will meet with all the success expected.

It is idle for us longer to attempt to occupy the plains in common with these Indians, for the country is not susceptible of close settlement with farms, like Missouri and Iowa, and is easily adapted to grazing.

All our people there are necessarily scattered, and have more or less cattle and horses, which tempt the Indian, hungry, and it may be, starving, for the want of his accustomed game, and he will steal rather than starve. And to steal, he will not hesitate to kill. Therefore a joint occupation of that district of the country by these two classes of people, with such opposing interests, is a simple impossibility, and the Indians must yield. The Peace Commission has assigned them a reservation, which, if held for fifty years, will make their descendants rich; and, in the meantime, they are promised food while they are learning to cultivate the earth, and to rear tame stock. To labor with their own hands, or even to remain in one place, conflicts with all the hereditary pride of the Indian, and the proper means must be used to accomplish this result.

It was for this reason that the Peace Commission, at its Chicago session in October, after the events before described had occurred, and were known to them, was forced to the conclusion that the management of Indian affairs should be transferred back to the War Department, where it belonged prior to 1819. That department of our Government is the only one that can use force without circumlocution now necessary, and no other department of the Government can act with promptness and vigor enough to give any hope that the plans and purposes of the Peace Commission will be carried out. Even then there is doubt whether the Indians themselves will make the necessary personal efforts to succeed, and I know that they will at best fall back upon our hands a mere mass of helpless paupers.

I am fully aware that many of our good people, far moved from contact with these Indians, and dwelling with the painful interest on the past events, such as are described to have occurred in Minnesota, in 1863, and at the Chippewa massacre of 1864, believe that the whites are always in the wrong, and that the Indians have been forced to resort to war in self-defense by actual want, or by reason of their selfishness. I am more than convinced such is not the case in the present instance, and I hope I have made it certain. I further believe that the only hope of saving any part of these Indians from utter annihilation is by a fair and prompt execution of the scheme suggested by the Peace Commission, which can at once be done by Congress with the concurrence of the Indians themselves. Even then, it will require much patience and hard labor on the part of the officers who execute the plan, which I do not wish to assume myself or impose on other army officers; but it is certain that the only hope to find any end of this eternal Indian war is in the transfer of the entire business to the War Department, and for Congress to enact the laws and provide the necessary money at least a year before it is required to be expended.

General Sherman then details the expenditure of money appropriated by Congress and concludes as follows:

I propose to continue, as now, to have General Terry and Augur protect the Missouri River traffic, and the Union Pacific Road, with zealous care, and so gather in all wandering bands of Sioux to the reservation north of Nebraska. General W. S. Harney is prepared to feed and protect them to the extent of the means subject to my control, to destroy or punish the hostile Indians of that country, till they of their own volition will go to Fort Cobb and remain there on the reservation assigned them, under the care of General W. B. Hazen, who is also prepared, to a limited extent, to provide for their necessities. This double process of peace within their reservations, and war without, must soon bring this matter to some conclusion.

With great respect, your obedient servant,  
W. T. SHERMAN,  
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

**Good Looks.**  
Few of us would have the stern sagacity to reject the gift of good looks, when proffered to ourselves; but, acting for another, as sponsors for a god-child, for instance, we should decidedly pray for the assistant fairies to dispense with what might be a curse in the disguise of a blessing.

But were we answering for a girl in her cradle, it would be quite a different thing. We should implore for her the Divine gift of beauty first—figure, temper, talents, accomplishments—dowered with that, she ought to have her own world, at least, at her feet, and to be able to pick and choose as she pleased. A lovely girl, however imperfect her moral nature, however shallow her brain, has an exceedingly fair prospect of settling herself comfortably in life. If she only knows her own mind, however weak that mind may be, and if she act with decision on its promptings, she may make her game and win it, before the gentleman she pitches on as her adversary has begun to find out that he was playing at all. He is blinded in the blaze of her beauty, and all his faculties are hebetated, like those of a man in the sun-shine. "She orders him to marry her—in actions, if not in words; and command sits so, naturally on her; that marry her he does. But beauty of this brilliant type falls to the lot of very few. If Cleopatras were as numerous as the social economy of the world would be more disorganized than it is. Good looks are the very utmost that the women we meet every day can possibly pretend to; and even these they must generally feel to be less a thing of course, than a matter of opinion. We confess ourselves at a loss to know whether women are elaborately hypocritical, or simply partial, in their implied profession of faith as to their own good looks. There is no doubt that a woman is equal to sustained and carefully-studied acting, to which the most cold-blooded and calculating of men never rise; and we know that the acting, which is carried from broad features into minute details, must in time become a second nature. But certain it is that there are women with an air and style about them who can carry the off so naturally as to make you doubt, in spite of yourself, whether they are not really beautiful. And there are others not only hopelessly plain, but who have some especial feature warped into a grotesque monstrosity, who get broken it out in all the flouting fashions of the day, until you would swear that they sincerely believed their full face to be at least as attractive as the back of the r bonnets. We are inclined to be charitable, and to ascribe this apparently deep-seated conviction of their attractiveness, not to deliberate hypocrisy, but to a law of their nature. Nature is beneficent in her operations, and she may offer a soothing balm for application, even when she has indicated

an incurable hurt. And the probability is that this feeling is a faintest, since its working is almost universally beneficial.

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